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FOR THE WESTERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE LOST CHILD.

e feeling in Louisiana, Mississippi,
nsas, has been prodigiously excited
he past winter, by a mysterious and
ble catastrophe, which has excited
le of more harrowing interest than
of fictitious distress.

thing more than a year ago, the on-
of Mr. Clark, of Hampstead county,
of Arkansas, a fine boy of four
disappeared from the scene of his
play, near the house of his parents,
d no where be found. A little negro
been playing with him, and related,
o men, on horseback, came upon
nd that one of them alighted, and
child and carried him off. The pa-
re sober, respectable, and compar-
ffluent. It was a country of dark
nd immense prairies; the wolves,
nd panthers are common in the
nd different tribes of Indians hunt
kinity. The affection of these pa-
their only child was such as would
lly expected, and no effort of ima-
is necessary to conceive the anxiety
y of their suspense. The honest
people about them, though not giv-
quent descriptions of their feelings
ases, expressed a more unquestion-
pathy by turning out, *en masse*, and
the forests, prairies, and bayous,
direction. The agonized father
a man, who preceded him a day or
was reported, carrying a child with
orseback. After a pursuit of three
miles, he ascertained, in the bitter-
disappointment, that the child was
. Every exertion made to find the
s to no purpose. The father rode
nt directions thousands of miles.
ements, promises of ample reward,
ined search of hundreds of people,
e unavailing to furnish a vestige of
, or the slightest clue to stimulate
and further exertion. After a search
s, the feelings of the parents, from
al effect of time and disappoint-
tled down to the calm of resigna-
espair. It will be easy to conceive,
as *not the* tranquil murmuring of
who had seen their child buried un-
ods of the valley.

time last winter the father received
mailed at the Natchez post office,
g him, that if he would enclose fif-
s in a letter to the writer, and would
e mother of the child, unaccompa-
any other person, to a certain house
sas, which he designated, with two
dollars more, the writer engaged,
ertain woman in the designated
hould deliver up the child to his
The letter was written in a gen-
hand, and signed Thomas Tutty.
lan of the distracted parents was
y advice of many people in Louisi-
entered warmly into their feelings.
stating the circumstances of the
s written to the post master at
. Another, agreeable to all the re-
nts of Tutty, and enclosing a bank
$50, was addressed to him. In the
the post master, he was directed to
r the man who should call for the
ter, and have him apprehended. At
er time, a man of gentlemanly ap-
e and manners, with the dialect of a
, enquired for the letter; the post
y design, made difficulty and delay
ng change, and detained the man
officer was procured, and he was
ded. He was found to be a man
a school for some time in the vi-
Natchez, whose singular and cau-
ons had already excited suspicion.
ed himself shrewd, sulky, and per-
ly obstinate in his purpose, to con-
ing, and to throw the whole burden
on the magistrate before whom he
ht. He would not admit the identity
ether with his own, and denied that
me was Thomas Tutty. He was
t with having fabricated the story
knew where the child was, and
ause it to be delivered to its parents,
with the base purpose of extorting
from the affection of the parents.—
inued to affirm that he knew where
was, and proved that he was ac-
d with the long way between Natch-
the residence of Mr. Clark, by an-
, with the utmost promptness and
nce, questions about the numerous
swamps and passes in the distance,
a particularity intended purposely
ex him. On the suspicious fact of
ng inquired for the letter directed
mas Tutty, he was committed to pri-

parents who repaired to Natchez, and
people who took a deep interest in
ange and terrible affair, exhausted
ingenuity to no purpose in efforts to
ething out of the prisoner, that might
a clue by which to find the child.—
d the father, that in a place where it
pposed he would pass in search of the child, he would find the clothes which the child wore when it disappeared, and bones having the appearance of those of a child of his years, that had been devoured by beasts. But he assured him, that the bones were not those of the child, but of an animal, placed there to produce that impression. Such on investigation was found to be the fact. Yet strange to tell, nothing could extort from the man the slightest information that had any other tendency than still more to excite the imagination, and harrow up the feelings of the parent.

Meanwhile, a number of respectable people of Natchez, stimulated by their intense interest, the warm blood of the south, and their impatient fondness for summary justice, and thinking probably that a little chiding could do this man no possible harm, took him by night from the prison, and gave him a pretty severe drubbing, intimating between intervals of discipline, that whenever he found the application transcending the bounds of health and pleasant feeling, any useful information touching the child, would save them the trouble of carrying the operation any farther. The man shrugged and seemed for a long time disposed to persevere in his customary closeness. But at a time when the thing was evidently very unpleasant, he seemed to relent, and said if they would send to a certain house between 40 and 50 miles from Natchez in Mississippi, the people there would tell them where they might find the child. The sheriff, who stated that he disapproved of these proceedings, and was moreover ill at the time, was no sooner apprized of this information, than he started at midnight for the designated house. When he arrived, he found that the people were of good character, and perceived in a moment that he was on a false scent, and that the prisoner had given this information only to get rid of correction.

The parents and the people, having exhausted every effort upon the pertinacious silence and unshrinking obstinacy of the prisoner to no purpose, became fully impressed that he had indeed been concerned in the stealing of the child, but that he no longer knew any thing about its present condition, and had been induced to what he had done, merely to obtain money by trifling with parental anxiety and affection. They consented to the enlargement of the prisoner, on condition that he should return with the parents, in the hope that threats or promised rewards, or a returning sense of justice and humanity, when he should arrive where the clothes of the child were laid, might yet induce him to put them on a clue to find him.

He was accordingly enlarged, and crossed the Mississippi in the same ferry boat with the parents, on their route towards home. It had been purposely intimated to him, that unless he would frankly communicate to Mr. Clark, on the journey, all that he knew about the child, as soon as they should have travelled beyond the settlements he would be put to death. Having advanced beyond the settlement of Concordia, he asked Mr. Clark how long he intended to let him live. The reply was, if he persisted in withholding information about the child, perhaps 36 hours. Mr. C. carried a pistol in his belt. The man seized the pistol, and snapped it at his breast. Although he had primed and loaded it himself, it fortunately missed fire. Failing in his purposes, the man broke away and made for a bayou, to which they were approaching. He plunged in and disappeared, and was drowned, and thus extinguished the only clue to unravel this mysterious affair. This crime of fiends, child stealing, has been often threatened in the region which furnishes such facilities for perpetrating it, as a mean diabolical revenge. An interest yet exists there in regard to the elucidation of this mystery.

Extraordinary Births.—A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Wolf creek township, in this county, (Mercer, Penn.) recently from Ireland, yesterday had *five* living children at one birth! they all died shortly after, as we are informed by the Physician who attended her. Previous to her leaving Ireland, this same lady had *two* at once, and on her way hither, while in the state of New York, she had also *five* at one birth, making in all, *twelve* children within about 18 months! All these births were premature. The lady and her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.—*Press.*

The following neat *cut direct* is from the pen of the celebrated Sheridan. Lord Erskine declared in a large party in which Lady E. and Mr. S. were present, that "a wife was only a *tin canister* tied to one's tail"—upon which Sheridan presented Lady Erskine with these lines:

"Lord Erskine at woman presuming to rail,
Calls a wife "a tin canister tied to one's tail."
And fair lady Anne while the subject he carried on,
Seems hurt at his lordship's degrading comparison.
But wherefore degrading? Considered aright,
A canister's *polished*, and *useful*, and *bright*—
And should dirt its original purity hide,
That's the fault of the *puppy* to whom it is *tied!*"

[*Boston Evening Gaz.*

Decency in Dress.—Women should not confine their attention to dress to their public appearance. They should accustom themselves to an habitual neatness, in their most unguarded hours, that they may have no reason to be ashamed of their appearance. An elegant simplicity is an equal proof of taste and delicacy.

THE OCEAN.

FROM DICK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER.

The ocean surrounds the earth on all sides, and penetrates into the interior parts of different countries, sometimes by large openings, and frequently by small straits. Could the eye take in this immense sheet of waters at one view, it would appear the most august object under the whole heavens. It occupies a space on the surface of the globe at least three times greater than that which is occupied by the land, comprehending an extent of 148 millions of square miles. Though the ocean, strictly speaking, is but *one* immense body of waters, extending in different directions, yet different names have been appropriated to different portions of its surface. That portion of its waters which rolls between the Western coast of America, and the Eastern shores of Asia, is called the *Pacific* ocean; and that portion which separates Europe and Africa from America, the *Atlantic* ocean. Other portions are termed the *Northern, Southern* and *Indian* oceans. When its waters penetrate into the land, they form what are termed gulfs, and Mediterranean seas. But without following through all its windings and divisions, I shall simply state a few general facts.

With regard to the *depth* of this body of water, no certain calculations have yet been formed. Beyond a certain depth, it has hitherto been found unfathomable. We know, in general, that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore; but we have reason to believe that this increase of depth continues only to a certain distance. The numerous islands scattered every where through the ocean, demonstrate that the bottom of the waters, so far from uniformly sinking, sometimes rises into lofty mountains. It is highly probable, that the depth of the sea is somewhat in proportion to the elevation of the land; for there is some reason to conclude, that the present bed of the ocean formed the inhabited part of the ancient world, previous to the general deluge, and that we are now occupying the bed of the former ocean; and, if so, its greatest depth will not exceed four or five miles; for there is no mountain that rises higher above the level of the sea. But the sea has never been actually sounded to a greater depth than a mile and 66 feet. Along the coast, its depth has always been found proportionate to the height of the shore; where the coast is high and mountainous, the sea that washes it is deep, but where the coast is low, the water is shallow. To calculate the *quantity of water* it contains, we must, therefore, suppose a medium depth. If we reckon its average depth at two miles, it will contain 296 millions of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass of water, if we consider that it is sufficient to cover the whole globe, to the height of more than eight thousand feet: and if this water were reduced to one spherical mass, it would form a globe of more than eight hundred miles in diameter.

With regard to its *bottom*—as the sea covers so great a portion of the globe, we should, no doubt, by exploring its interior, discover a vast number of interesting objects. So far as the bed of the ocean has been explored, it is found to bear a great resemblance to the surface of the dry land; being, like it, full of plains, caverns, rocks, and mountains, some of which are abrupt and almost perpendicular, while others rise with a gentle acclivity, and sometimes tower above the water, and form Islands. The materials, too, which compose the bottom of the sea, are the same which form the basis of the dry land. It also resembles the land in another remarkable particular; many fresh springs, and even rivers rise out of it; an instance of which occurs near *Gor*, on the Western coast of Hindostan, and in the Mediterranean sea, not far from Marseilles. The sea sometimes assumes *different colors*. The materials which compose its bottom, cause it to reflect different hues in different places; and its appearance is also affected by the winds and the sun, while the clonds that pass over it communicate all their varied and fleeting colors. When the sun shines, it is green; when he gleams through a fog, it is yellow; near the poles it is black; while in the torrid zone, its color is often brown; and, on certain occasions it assumes a luminous appearance, as if sparkling with fire.

Such is the ocean, a most stupendous scene of Omnipotence, which forms the most magnificent feature of the globe we inhabit. When we stand on the sea shore, and cast our eyes over the expanse of its waters, till the sky and the waves seem to mingle; all that the eye can take into survey, is but an inconsiderable speck, less than the hundred thousanth part of the whole of this vast abyss. If every drop of water can be divided into 26 millions of distinct parts, as some philosophers have demonstrated, what an immense assemblage of watery particles must be contained in the unfathomable caverns of the ocean? Here the powers of calculation are completely set at defiance; and an image of infinity, immensity, and endless duration, is presented to the mind. This mighty expanse of waters is the grand reservoir of nature, and the source of evaporation which enricnes the earth with fertility and verdure. Every cloud which floats in the atmosphere, and every fountain, and rivulet, and flowing stream, are indebted to this inexhaustible source for those watery treasures which they distribute through every region of the land. In fine, whether we consider the ocean as rearing its tremendous billows in the midst of the tempest, or as stretched out in a smooth expanse; whether we consider its innumerable beings which glide through the rolling waves—we cannot but be struck with astonishment at the grandeur of that Omnipotent Being who holds its waters "in the hollow of his hand," and who has said to its foaming surges: "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

CURING TOBACCO.

The last *Lynchburg Virginian* contains the following seasonable remarks on the subject of *Curing Tobacco.*

"We deem it proper to suggest to the planter a few hints upon the subject of curing his crop of tobacco, as the time is now arriving when he will begin to cut and cure the present season. We are not in the possession of the art, by which different shades of color are produced on the leaf of the plant we; can only give the planter information as to that kind and color which is most in demand and commands uniformly the highest price, and leave it to his own experience on the subject, to produce the color and quality most in esteem. As the planter has to look to the demand of France alone for his fine tobacco, it is important that it be cured to suit that market. The description of Tobacco best adapted to that market is the rich dappled pyebald, or a color resembling the rich lightwood knot, moderately fired, so much so that the oils of the leaf are not injured, while the stem shall be effectually cured in such order that the leaf will freely unfold itself, when sampled, without breaking. The planters should be cautious in firing, and take great care not to destroy the properties of the plant, by excessive fire, for we all know who use tobacco, that it is unfit for chewing, smoking or snuffing when the oil of the leaf is entirely removed."

No singing no preaching.—A singular occurrence took place in the Parish Church of Tring in Hertfordshire, on Sunday morning last. The Clergyman having given some offence to the musical persons who usually form the choir, that important part of a country church called the Singing Gallery, was left wholly unoccupied, and the Clerk in vain announced the Psalm with "Let us sing to the praise, &c." in his most inviting way—no one answered the invitation; and the silence remained unbroken by a single voice for the space of at least ten minutes, the congregation in the meanwhile staring at each other in stupid amazement. At length the Clerk rose, and read from a written paper, "that he was desired to give notice that it was not the intention of the Minister to preach a sermon until the congregation sung a psalm:" again universal silence reigned, except only where a good natured old gentleman was seen skipping from pew to pew, using his utmost powers of persuasion to induce some of his neighbors to commence the stave; but all being ineffectual, the Clerk, after another space of five or six minutes, again rose and said, "he was desired to give notice that there would be no sermon." The congregation, thus unceremoniously dismissed, left the Church without the usual blessing, or any other formal close to divine worship.—*Eng. paper.*

Moral Influence of Dress.—It is an observation I have always made, (although it may perhaps be considered a frivolous one,) that dress has a moral effect on mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will in all probability, find a corresponding disposition to negligence of address. He may, en dishabile, curse and swear, and speak roughly and think roughly; but put the same man in full dress; powder him well, clap a sword by his side, and give him an evening coat, breeches, and silk stockings; he will feel himself quite another person. To use the language of the blackguard, would then be out of character. He will talk smoothly, affect politeness, if he has it not, pique himself upon good manners, and respect the women. Nor will the spell subside, until returning home, the old robe de chambre, (or its substitute surtout,) with other slovenly appendages, make him lose again his brief consciousness of being a gentleman. Some women mistake the very nature and purposes of dress. Glaring abroad, they are slatterns at home. The husband detests in his sposa what he is too apt to practise himself. He rates a dirty wife, she retort upon a ruffian husband, and each of them detests the other for neglect which neither will take the trouble of avoiding.—*Sir Jonah Barrington's personal Sketches of his own times.*

Quick work.—Jack Sands, a notorious thief, was tried on Thursday, in the Sessions, on the charge of stealing a saddle, and was acquitted. But few hours had elapsed before he had tried his hand anew in the practice of his calling; having appropriated to his own use the shoes of another individual. For this last offence he was arrested, tried in the same Court yesterday, and convicted. So that Jack was, within twenty-four hours, tried and acquitted for one theft, and accused, arrested, indicted, tried and convicted on the charge of another. This may be called expedition indeed.—*N. Y. Amer.*

How can we expect that another should keep our *secrets*, when it is more than we can do ourselves!

Extract from a Letter from a respectable Planter, dated Edisto, (S. C.) Aug. 20.

"I regret to acquaint you, that the great scourge of the Southern planter, the Caterpillar, has arrived. Its depredations will depend entirely on the state of the weather for the ensuing fortnight. Should we be visited by occasional showers, you may calculate on very short crops, which by the bye from the late highly unpropitious seasons, cannot be large."

Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon.—If the very copious extracts already published, are a fair sample of this work, we fear it will disappoint the expectations of the public. The work, judging from these specimens, is about upon a level with respectable newspaper writing, and deserves no higher commendation. It shows about as much historical talent as the pages of the British Annual Register; it is, in short, such a thing as a sensible, well informed man, writing with great rapidity, might be expected to produce. We do not mean, by any means, to compare it with what Burke wrote for the Annual Register, and which belongs to a far higher order of composition. Deprived of the opportunity of inventing and describing according to his own imagination, Scott seems to have no superiority to other men. His diction is full of impurities and circumlocutions, and his circumstantial manner of relating, which is very well in his novels, gives an air of languor and tediousness to his historical writings.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

The complete works of Napoleon have recently appeared at Paris, containing three pieces written by him at the respective ages of 20, 21, and 23; a selection of his reports to the Directory, during his campaigns in Italy and Egypt; all his proclamations as General in Chief, Consul and Emperor; the history of the "Hundred days;" his opinions on war, religion, the clergy, the nobility, history, morality, the revolutions in France and England; curious anecdotes, confidential letters, and other productions.

It is understood that the balance of the debt due by Mr. Monroe to the Bank of the United States, by transfer from the Bank of Columbia, amounting to about $25,000, has been discharged by the conveyance to this bank, of the whole of the residue of his tract of land above Milton, consisting of upwards of 2700 acres; with an agreement that if it sells for more than the amount of the debt, that the surplus shall be restored to him. It is reported that the bank will offer this tract for sale, towards the close of the year, when it is presumed, as the land is valuable, that it will command a good price. For his sake, we wish that it may, as it is understood that he is still oppressed with other debts.—*Charlottesville Va. paper.*

Twenty-nine men, women and children were a few days since taken from one cellar in James street, New York, by Mr. Schureman, Visitor of the Almshouse, in a state of extreme wretchedness. The corpse of a child that had been dead some days, was also found in the same chamber; and the whole presented a spectacle of filth beyond expression. Part of the inmates of the dwelling were sent to the Penitentiary, and part to the Almshouse.

It is said that Mr. James Colburn, of Dracut, has invented a composition which renders shingles incombustible and much more durable. Many buildings in his neighborhood have already been covered with them. The price of the composition and putting on is only nine cents a yard, and the shingles have a fine slate color.

Persian Apologue of Sadee.—How beautifully and simply has Sadee depicted the benefit of good society in the following well knowna pologue—'One day as I was in the bath a friend of mine put into my hand a piece of scented clay. I took it and said to it, 'art thou musk or ambergris, for I am charmed with thy perfume?' It answered, I was a despicable piece of clay, but I was some time in the company of the rose; the quality of my companion was communicated to me, otherwise I should be only a bit of clay, as I appear to be.'

Old women.—Lively, good humored old women are what raisins are to fresh grapes. They are somewhat withered; but they are also preserved, and appear to advantage in the freshest company.

The desire of pleasing makes a man agreeable or unwelcome to those with whom he converses, according to the motive from which that inclination appears to flow. If your concern for pleasing others arises from an innate benevolence, it never fails of success; if from a vanity to excel, its disappointment is no less certain.—*Steele.*

To write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In Sir Henry Wotton's jocular definition, "An ambassador is said to be a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country; a news-writer is a man without virtue, who writes lies at home for his own profit."

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FOREIGN.

New York, August 20.

By the ship Euphrates, Capt. Smith, which arrived from Liverpool last evening, in 47 days, Liverpool papers of the 29th, and London of the 28th June, have been received.

An Express reached London on the 25th, from Paris, confirming the report from the French papers relative to the armament of the European powers against Turkey. It is said to be on the most extensive scale.

London, June 27.

The Session of Parliament is virtually concluded, the House of Commons having last night adjourned to Friday, by which day it is calculated that the Lords will have got through the remainder of their business, and on Saturday the two Houses will be prorogued, it is supposed, by Commission.

An express from Constantinople was received this morning; the date is to the 30th May. There is no truth in the report that Mr. Stratford Canning had left Constantinople, but the negociations were rumoured to have taken an unfavourable turn.

Paris, June 24.

Accounts from Trieste say, that letters from Syra of the 23d May, that General Church had been able to collect 4000 men in the Pirœus, where he has intrenched himself. He has, besides, put 5000 men in the defiles, to intercept the supplies of provisions which come to the Turks from Negropont. Lord Cochrane was ready to set sail from Peros with the Helles frigate and other vessels. The steamboat had taken five other vessels, laden with provisions and ammunition, and sunk a corvette.

Ibrahim Pacha continues his ravages along the coasts of Arcadia; 8000 persons have taken refuge in the castle of Chiarenza, and have refused the proposals of capitulations which have been made.

French papers announce the establishment of the censorship, and the utter destruction of the liberty of the Press.

Every number of a journal or periodical writing must, before it be printed, be furnished with the *Visa* of the Bureau, which shall authorize the publication of it, according to art. 5, of the law of March 1820.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 28.

We have had rather a moderate demand in our Cotton market during the past week. Only about 9000 bags have been sold, and the market does not close with so healthy an appearance as was expected a few days ago. The imports are very light this week, only amounting to 6,930 bales—4,530 of which are American, 400 Brazil, and 2000 Egyptian.

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Howard, from Havre, brings us our regular Paris files to the 1st July inclusive. The Etoile of the last date, 1st July, says, on the subject of the surrender of the Acropolis, "the rumour is spreading that news of the capitulation of the Acropolis has been received. It is said to have taken place on the 2d June. The Greeks who composed the garrison obtained permission to retire to their respective countries, and the Philhellenes, among whom was Col. Fabvier, are permitted to retire whither they please." From these details, though only founded on rumour, to be sure, there is reason to apprehend that the last glorious remnant of Athenian greatness has fallen into the hands of the barbarians.

The expectation that Europe is about to interpose in behalf of the Greeks seems to become general and confident. In one of the Paris papers we find it stated "that the Convention by which the Powers engage to succour Greece has been brought to Paris, by Mr. de Roth, secretary of the embassy at London."

Difficulties it appears are likely to arise between Spain and the Court of Rome, on account of the appointment by the latter of Bishops in South America, in violation, as Spain pretends, of the *Concordat* subsisting between herself and the Holy See.

The French fleet were blockading Algiers—with which power a misunderstanding had occurred. The French will, we hope, settle it, as the English under Lord Exmouth did—or our own Decatur. The argument of the cannon's mouth is the only one for such foes.

The re-establishment of the Censorship in France, seems at this moment a most harsh and uncalled-for measure—and contrasts sadly with the glowing anticipations that on the accession of Charles X. (whose first act was the abolition of the Censorship,) were formed of the liberal policy that would characterize his reign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 21.

The ship Josephine, Coles, arrived yesterday from Belfast, whence she sailed on the 17th July, brought papers of that place to the 14th, Liverpool of the 13th, and London dates of the 10th ult.

The Liverpool market of the 7th and 8th of July, is represented to be still more depressed than at former dates. About 30,000 bales of cotton had arrived the preceding week.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 2d of July, to the 21st day of August.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is that which appears to furnish a well grounded hope of the speedy termination of Grecian bondage. It is contained in the following paragraph, copied from the London Globe of July 9th:

"The Treaty of the great European powers for the protection of Greece, has been signed in England. The British ships of the line, from the Tagus, have probably, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles, under Admiral Beauclerc."

There are many circumstances which lead to the belief that this gratifying information may be relied upon. Another London paper, the Times, states it thus:

"A Treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Greece, between England, France, and Russia, was signed in Downing street, London, on the 6th July. The stipulations of the Treaty, it is said, would not be made public until the ratifications were exchanged. The London Times says, the delay which has occurred in signing this Treaty, has been occasioned by the opposition of Austria."

The Porte is positively stated to have refused the intervention of the European Powers in regard to the affairs of Greece, and to have resolved to listen to no further applications upon the subject. All Musselmen are to be summoned to arms. The Greek National Assembly having terminated its labors, has dissolved itself; and the Seat of Government has been transferred to Napoli de Romania.

The three British ships of the line at Lisbon, are ordered to proceed to the Dardanelles, under the command of Adm. Beauclerc. The Russian squadron on the way to the Mediterranean, included nine ships of the line.

The Bank of England has resolved to discount bills and notes, not having more than 95 days to run, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This notice has been followed by like notices from the Provincial banks. A Branch bank has commenced business at Liverpool.

The statement of the surrender of the Acropolis to the Turks is confirmed. The garrison capitulated on the 2d ult. and the terms granted by the Pacha were the same, or nearly so, as those previously offered and rejected.

It is expected that the whole of the Ministerial arrangements, in the completion of which, some delay occurred during the late Parliamentary conflict, will now be made in the course of a few days. Mr. Canning, it is reported, will return to the Foreign Office, retaining, however, the dignity and privileges of Premier. The Duke of Portland is thought likely to succeed to Mr. Canning's present situation; and the Marquis of Lansdowne takes the Home Department. It is not improbable, also, that Lord Holland may take some office. No change will be made in the Government of Ireland before Christmas.—*Times.*

The John Bull has this paragraph:—"The North Carolina, of 110 guns, American ship, commanded by Commodore Rodgers, is in the Mediterranean—*her whole crew are British!* [We wonder whether Mr. Bull could not prove that the North Carolina was built at Plymouth?]

Liverpool, 13th July, 1827.

The entire sales of cotton made up to this moment are, in all, 27,240 bags, including 7660 Upland at 5¾ and 6¾, and 65 at 7½; 8150 Alabamas, at 6 a 7 7 8; 4240 Orleans, at 6¼ a 8, and 30 at 8½, 640 Sea Islands, 11 a 14½; 120 Stained, 7½ a 9½. Fines are certainly 1 8d per lb. higher since this day week. The reduction in the rate of interest may doubtless account for this great change of demand.

From the Journal du Commerce of July 1.

The dissolution of the national guards was an epoch; the election of M. de Lafayette is another. We will not say that the citizens have taken their revenge in the latter circumstance, because M. de Lafayette is not one of those men who would be alone chosen to bully or threaten the administration. The constant moderation, and the disinterestedness of the illustrious deputy, his public life so invariable, his private life so pure, assures to him at all times the suffrages of such electors as are neither corrupted by the administration, nor intimidated by their menaces.

But we must say, that of all Frenchmen, it is he, the obliteration of whose name from the electoral list, the ministry have most at heart: because his name alone carries with it a declaration of war against all the passions and all the prejudices of the court, which the ministers are interested in managing. The name of M. de Lafayette, is in our opinion, the most pure expression of whatever was good and laudable in the French Revolution. His election, then, is a solemn declaration in favor of the legitimate principles of that revolution, which are those of the charter—against the unworthy and disloyal interpretations given to it by the ministers within the last seven years.—The success of the new deputy, classed as he is in the ranks of the *liberal* opposition, cannot but exhibit the extreme disaffection of the citizens toward his competitor.

Montpelier, (Vt.) July 31.

An occurrence took place in a Justice Court in this village, a few days since, calculated to impress the spectators with the deep solemnity of an oath, and the power of conscience, when permitted to perform its office. A person was arraigned for theft, alleged to have been committed upon the cash of a landlord's bar, to an amount sufficient, if proved, to consign the accused to the State's Prison. A neighbour with whom the accused had been engaged in litigation, reported that the person suspected had acknowledged to him the theft, and stated that he was willing to testify in court against him. Upon the strength of this, a warrant was issued, and the prisoner brought into court to plead his guilt or innocence of the charge. The witness was brought upon the stand, the oath administered, and he proceeded, apparently with much confidence, to testify; when he was seen suddenly to tremble, falter, and instantly fell to the floor, helpless, speechless, and apparently lifeless. Consternation appeared in the countenances of the court and spectators. The witness, however, recovered—but, instead of proceeding to testify against the prisoner, frankly admitted that he might have been *merely in sport* in his acknowledgment. The prisoner was discharged. Whether the witness was taken in a fit, or overcome by the accusation of a guilty conscience, we do not pretend to determine. Either, or both, might have been the case.

The desires of man increase with his acquisitions; every step which he advances brings something within his view, which he did not see before, and which, as soon as he sees it, he begins to want.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

The following Letter from Governor Randolph, of Virginia, will correct the erroneous statements which have been made relative to Mr. Jefferson's opinion of some of our distinguished men. Mr. R., it will be recollected, is the son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson.

To the Editors of the Virginia Advocate.

Gentlemen: In reply your written application for a statement of certain political sentiments uttered by Mr. Jefferson sometime in the year 1825, I must first remark, that I do not now consider myself at liberty, after your request, to withhold it from your paper. My opinion has ever been this, that in a free and equal society, upon public matters of such extreme importance, the public are entitled to demand, through any of their organs of communication, the sentiments of public characters of long and high standing, from themselves; and most assuredly so, after their decease, from persons to whom they have been unreservedly made known.

I was induced to relate what I had heard, the first time I did relate it, by some illiberal expressions applied to General Jackson, a conduct which would have been perhaps still more revolting to my feelings in regard to Mr. Adams; for both are fully worthy in my estimation of the high honour they receive from their fellow citizens at present; but the former I have never yet seen.

The occasion of which you speak, when we were all present at the reading of General Jackson's reply to Mr. Clay, was, I candidly think, the second time I ever mentioned the fact in question. I am very sure I did hear Mr. Jefferson say, and I think it was about the last of July or the first of August, 1825, but it might have been in December, that it was fortunate for the country that Gen. Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after; for in him seemed to be the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the U. S. which effected all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestrained. That its character was plainly enough about to be totally changed, and that a revolution, which had been hitherto indistinctly contemplated at a very great distance, was now suddenly, and unexpectedly, brought close to our view. Of General Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed and strong-minded man; of the soundest political principles; which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself. He had no doubt, that if General Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable, and otherwise irremediable evils, beginning to develope itself in the administration of the general government, he would be entirely faithful to that object. This conversation took place either immediately after the convention in Staunton of 1825, or in December following; and it was the last free expression of his sentiments I ever heard, a calamitous change in private affairs of both having occurred shortly after, which prevented my being much with him, by placing him through imperious circumstances, in a situation requiring him to be unfriendly to my greatest interest.

Having been an elector myself in 1824, when Mr. Crawford's personal condition was deemed so very doubtful, I know certainly that Mr. Jefferson did then prefer Mr. Adams, after *him*. Indeed, I never heard Mr. Jefferson speak of Mr. Adams, from the year 1792, without acknowledging that he was an able, learned and honest man; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that Mr. Adams would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union, and was the most fit of all the New England men. Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind, I left Mr. Clay at Monticello, when I went to the Legislature, three days before the meeting of the electoral colleges, in December 1824. I had heard some little discussion between him and Mr. Jefferson, of those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy, upon which they differed so widely. I went determined to vote for Mr. Adams, in case Mr. Crawford should be acknowledged indisputably out of condition to serve. It did not appear to me that Mr. Jefferson ever viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed, by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to the union from his principles; or that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation than what he had already enjoyed in the House of Representatives.—Should Mr. Clay demonstrate to the world that Mr. Jefferson underrated him, I shall be among the first to acknowledge a genuine feeling of Civic pride at it; for he is a Virginian, and my strongest public attachment of all is to the prosperity and honor of Virginia. If what I have said should excite resentment, I shall hold Mr. Clay, and him only, responsible to me for any improper expression of that feeling.

With great respect,

TH. M. RANDOLPH.

It was lately announced in a Philadelphia paper, that Th: J. Randolph, executor of Mr. Jefferson, had been offered by a gentleman of Boston $100,000 for the manuscripts of his testator. We are authorised to contradict the statement, and moreover, to say that no offer whatever, either from Boston or elsewhere, has been made for them.

Virginia Advocate.

To mourn without measure is folly—not to mourn at all, insensibility.

Commodore Porter has addressed a letter to Commodore Ridgely, at New Orleans, on the subject of the alleged violation of the neutrality of the United States by his squadron at Key West. He denies that any such violation has been committed on his part; and states that the Spanish Admiral Laborde has been in many instances guilty of such violation. He expresses his readiness to depart from Key West whenever such a request shall be made him by the U. States Government; and when the Spanish squadron shall desist from their blockade.

It is stated in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 10th inst. that by order of the Collector of that port, certain seamen, who were about to enter the Mexican Navy, had been arrested and confined in prison, on a charge of a misdemeanour against the laws of their country. The right to arrest them is doubted by the editor.

New Steam Boat.—The Albany Daily Advertiser describes the Steam Boat Victory, Capt. Cobb, built in that place, to run to New York. The length is 143 feet, breath 25, and burthen 310 tons. Her engine was made by Mr. Birbeck of New York. She has the arms of the City of Albany on her stern, flanked by sturgeon. The ladies' cabin is furnished with crimson damask curtains, Brussels carpet, and an elegant piano; and it opens by folding doors into a saloon, ornamented with 20 columns and 26 looking glasses, to correspond with the cabin; and the ornamental wood, except the mahogany, is of the growth of the State—Over the ladies' cabin rises a rotundo, with windows, which command a fine view around.

Saratoga Springs.—It is surprising to observe the effect of one cold day at Saratoga Springs. It scatters the birds of fashion like a pound of mustard shot thrown into a covey of nightingales. The soil is so hot and sandy, the sun so fierce and intolerable, that 80 degrees of thermometer set them all shivering; and the ladies unpack their merinoes, and the gentlemen dust their woollen pants, and nearly all pack up to return to the torrid zone. The commencement of the season was quite unpropitious, the weather was fickle, and the air humid; it was not until the middle of July, that "good society" took up its line of march, and then they all rushed in together, like a town besieged.

For a short season, they say 'twas a merry one—there was much life and animation, much beauty and accomplishment, and many foreigners of great respectability; but the belles, they do report, were chiefly married ladies. This must have been a drawback on bachelors who attended the annual fair.—There are several hundreds yet lingering with fond attachment near the delectable fountain.—*Noah.*

Indiana—Is speedily to become one of the 'great states.' The following sketches from the '*Indiana Journal*' are interesting:—The state of Indiana contains 37,000 square miles and 23,580,000 acres, ranking with the other states, as the tenth in size and fifteenth in population. Its greatest length from north to south in its west line, is 281 miles, and its length, on the east line, is 186, averaging 256 miles. Its breadth from east to west is 144 miles. The state is divided into fifty-eight counties, of which, all but two have been organized. The population in 1810 was 34,410; in 1820, 147,358; and at present, from the returns of taxable polls, must amount to at least 260,000. The militia in 1821 was returned at 14,990. It now consists of 7 divisions, 16 brigades and 61 regiments. The most striking feature in the appearance of the state, is an uniformly level surface. It has no mountains, and no part of it can be called broken except where the river hills border on the Ohio, or are continued along some of the streams that empty into it.

Jews Harps.—A Mr. Eulenstein, a professor of the Spanish Guitar, in London, has improved this simple instrument in such a manner as to be able to produce from it full and fine harmonies, and combinations of tones, which have excited much admiration. He has arrived at this perfection by inventing a method whereby four harps can be used at the same time. He connects them by a silk thread, and places two on each side, where they are held between the lips. The four tongues are struck at the same time, or singly, and the breath acts upon them so as to vary and prolong the notes in a delightful manner. The music thus produced has been compared to the Eolian Harp, and to some tones of the finest musical snuff boxes—while it sometimes swells forth with the rich melody of a distant choir.—*N. Y. American.*

The Warren, R. I. paper states, that in the compact part of the town of Warren, there are 170 dwelling houses, amongst the tenants of which are *seventy-six* widows, and upwards of two hundred and forty fatherless children. Nearly all these are the wives and children of sea-faring men and mechanics, who have died beyond sea; principally at Cuba.

Advice to Husbands.—Love so, that you may be feared; rule so, that you may be honoured; be not too diffident, lest you teach her to abuse you; if you see a fault, let your love hide it; if she continue in it, let your wisdom reprove it; reprove her not openly, lest she grow bold; rebuke her not tauntingly, lest she grow spiteful; proclaim not her beauty, lest she grow proud; boast not of her wisdom, lest you be thought foolish; let her not see your imperfections, lest she disdain you: profane not her ears with loose communications, lest you defile the sanctuary of her modesty. An understanding husband makes a discreet wife, and she a happy husband.

From the Raleigh Register.

Remarks on the Gold Country, conti

The disposition of the rocks to un composition, is different in places. Mine, is a mass of earth produced by composition of a course conglomerate gold. The conglomerate itself may undecomposed at a little distance side of the mine. The gold did here in veins, but disseminated thro rock, the conglomerate having no Chisholme's and Harris's mine, for both one, is another tract lying on of the Beaverdam Creek, produced decomposition of conglomerate—the ing here apparently richer in gold, so liable to suffer decomposition as Parker's. The banks of the creek bein the gold as it has fallen out, has been during the descent of heavy rains, al the soil in which it lies, into the be creek.

Barringer's Mine, in the extrem western part of Montgomery Coun instance of the occurrence of the gol in a vein. Mr. Barringer had been to he purchased his little plantation, a fe ago, that gold had been found in so branches. He found it in great abu as he ascended the branch, until he re certain point, where it disappeared ther. He conjectured that the sourc gold was in the bank, and on diggin struck a vein of quartz rich in gold vein was nearly perpendicular to th zon, and ran north and south. It w ed by other veins, running east an and inclined to the horizon in an an bout 45 degrees. It was along the s tion of the perpendicular, and one o clined veins of quartz, that most of t was found. The first day after mak discovery, Mr. Barringer with his collected six pounds of gold. The quartz grew poorer as it descended ually passing out of the slate into a d rock, ceased to yield any gold.

What inferences (the Professor as to be made from the facts that have b ted? That where the gold is di through the soil, there is no reason to that by descending we shall find mo precious metal. The whole soil and beneath, are probably equally rich, n the subjacent rock is a conglomera we look for veins. Where the gold in considerable quantity in slate, ro of quartz may be found.

In the deepest part of the mine at ger's, the quartz of the auriferous vein placed by the Magnesian Carbonate o Many of the rocks lying on the surface neighborhood were found to contain nough to make them effervesce strong an acid was poured upon them. The are sufficient to encourage the hope th of pure Limestone may be discovered

[Our next remarks will close this subject present.]

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Delaware and Lachawaxen is in course of construction. On the De the work having been let last fall, b gressed even more than the line co last year. On the Lachawaxen, we thorised to say, five hundred men tion to the present force would find e ment at good wages, and in a very country.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Dr. Von Iffland, in his writings, t very extraordinary case of the sag the Newfoundland dog. The Dr. o "While in practice at Quebec, a lar bleeding profusely from the right tracted the attention of one of my s by stroking the dog on the head an he was coaxed into the surgery, w examination, I found an artery and dons completely divided. I order poor animal to be firmly secured, by means a ligature was applied to the b vessel, and after shaving the hair su ing the wound, I carefully applied a plasters, and brought its edges to leaving a small aperture for the li covered with a linen bandage. A operation, he was set at liberty; bu great surprise, the following morn dog was one of my earliest patien bandage appeared to be undisturbed; ever, removed it for the purpose of e ing the state of the wound, and as th of plaster seemed to be in the adhesi I had applied them the day before were allowed to remain. On the th about the same hour, the sagacious made his appearance—he was then o considered by me as an out-door p *incognita*, and impatiently (by his ge waited his turn to meet the attention assistants to dress anew his wou which he most gently submitted, h during the whole time of the operati hands of the operator. He continued tually to visit my surgery every mor the same hour until cured, which I was not less than fifteen days.

I found sometime after, that the d longed to a respectable butcher in St. suburbs; and to prove the gratitude animal, I must say, that every time occasion to pass his master's house, impossible to avoid the extreme ex and fondness which he displayed by h gestures and jumping, and even fol me throughout my visits to all the p I then had under my care in both su and then following until he saw me in my own lodgings, when he immed departed for his master's home; and is more extraordinary, all the e means resorted to by the students as self, never could prevail upon the enter the surgery *after he was dismi cured.*

Sensibility would be a desirable po if she had only one hand; with the rig opens the door to pleasure, but with t she also opens the door to sorrow.

Salisbury, July 21.

Governor Burton.—His Excellency G. Burton, Governor of the State, arrived in this town on Monday inst. on his way to the Catawba. He was invited by the citizens of Salisbury to partake of a public dinner, as a testimonial of their high consideration of his public and official services; which invitation was politely accepted. Accordingly, on Tuesday a dinner was furnished at Mr. Fisher's, at which, a respectable company of the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity took, many of whom were the old acquaintances and associates of the Governor when he resided in our town, some years ago. Maj. John McClelland was called to preside, assisted by Charles Fisher, Esq. as Vice President. After dinner the following toasts were drank, interspersed occasionally with social conversation and songs.

The State of North Carolina: In the Revolution, not only, but few of her sister states made greater sacrifices in the cause of liberty; at this day, they are more devoted to the principles of free institutions.

The University of North Carolina, and the other seats of learning in the state. Intelligence the great guarantees of liberty.

The Judiciary of the state: An enlightened Judiciary the safeguard of the people's rights.

The expected guest, Governor Burton: A man among his old friends: We honor him for his private virtues and his public services.

The toast being given, the Governor rose and returned thanks to the company for the compliment paid him. "The town of Salisbury, where, in early life, he passed many happy days; to its present health and prosperity. Here's a cup to it."

The Legislature of North Carolina: Fewer sessions, more deliberation.

The Patriots of North Carolina in the Revolution: Honor to the dead;—Honor and gratitude to the surviving few.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Union: The Constitution of the United States, in its *construction*—unlimited in its *duration*.

Hon. Wm. Fisher, Esq: John Haywood; for the faithful Treasurer of his native State; for unbending, and enlightened patriotism, He is entitled either by Aristides of Greece, or Cato of Rome.

Hon. Thomas G. Polk: Archibald Henderson; whose name the bar have erected to his memory a monument more durable; but his best monument is engraven in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

Hon. Richard Beard, Jr: State rights and United States rights: Happily blended by the political patriotism of the country; may their harmony never be disturbed by aspiring demagogues.

Hon. Joseph Caldwell, Esq: Col. William Polk: a name dear to the Revolution—the battles of Germantown and Eutaw attest his valor and devotion to the cause of liberty.

Internal Improvement: Canals and Public Roads; the speedy execution of which will inseparably link together the interests of the Northern and Southern sections of our Union.

The memory of De Witt Clinton,—a giant in intellect, a Republican in principle; his unparalleled improvements in the cause of Internal Improvement, the fruits of his resplendent genius, and his indefatigable labors.

"Napoleon, by the 'Wizzard of the North,' has now been some days in the hands of the reading public—and, as far as we have seen, universally attractive. It is, indeed, a splendid work, and not to be disposed of like one of the witching tales from the Minerva, at a single sitting. It should, for its own profit, be read with care and attention, as we have seen it very well remarked, we believe by the United States Topographical Maps, upon which the movements of armies may be traced. This, we think, is an important auxiliary to all histories of battles, and which, better than any other, imparts accurate ideas of the *relative* geographical position of cities and countries, especially so in reference to the military operations of armies.

We must, however, regret, that, in order we suppose to render the price of these volumes more moderate, it has been found necessary to use comparatively small types, which are printed so densely set, that the eye is wearied by the unrelieved black array before it. We are aware, to be sure, that the publishers of Carey & Lea's edition, consisting of nine volumes of the London edition, confess that, in a work of this kind, if its character equal at all the merits of its author, and the anticipation we have (of which as yet we have not had opportunity for ourself any opinion) is to be found among the standard historical works of the English language, we would have it in a dress and appearance somewhat befitting. On the other hand, it is, perhaps, to be said, and perhaps that consideration properly determined the decision, that, owing to its being universally read, cheapness was essential; and for the price of $1 50 per volume, it is a cheap work. *American.*

From the author's advertisement accompanying the edition of the life of Napoleon, we extract the following paragraph:

"In the execution of his task, it becomes the author proper to say, He is aware it must exhibit many defects, and claims credit for having brought to the work a mind disposed to do his subject as impartial justice as his judgment could supply. He will not apologize to the person of Napoleon. The part he has played is ended when the battle has been fought, and he exists no longer. His splendid personal qualities, his great military actions and political influence, will not, it is hoped, be found wanting in the narrative. Unhappily, the author's duty is of another kind, the discharge of which, to France, to Britain, to Europe, and to mankind, the general system of Napoleon has been, by force or fraud, it is neither the greatness nor the success of his undertakings, that can blind the voice, or dazzle the eyes of him who aspires to be his historian. The reasons, therefore, carefully summed up, where the author has occasion to express a favorable or unfavorable opinion of the distinguished person of whom he treats: so that each reader may judge for himself.

"—," said a tall fellow to a little man who was in company with five or six others, "I protest you are so small I can't see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman, 'I am like fourpence—a penny among six cents; not reckoned but worth the whole of them.'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 30, 1827.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Carteret—Nathan Fuller, S; Otway Burns and David Borden, C.

Jones—Risden M'Daniel, S; Enoch Foy and O'Bryan Cox, C.

We have published the returns from all the counties except Haywood, Northampton, and Perquimons.

Election of County Officers.—It may not be amiss to remind the Magistrates of Cumberland county, that the election to fill the vacant offices of Clerk of the County Court, County Solicitor, and Treasurer of Public Buildings, will take place on Monday next, the first day of the September term of the County Court.

Dreadful Storm.—On Saturday last, this place and the surrounding country, and indeed all parts of the country from which we have heard, were visited by a storm of wind and rain, little inferior in violence to that of September, 1822, and probably almost as destructive to crops, fences, and forests. It commenced at an early hour on Saturday morning, and continued for about 30 hours. The wind was from the North East; its violence may be estimated from the fact that a box about 3 feet square was raised from the door of a merchant in our vicinity, and dashed with such force against a post as to break it to twenty pieces; many ornamental trees, fences, and a few chimneys, have been blown down; and all the corn from which the fodder had not been stripped, has been levelled with the ground, the blades torn to tatters, and many of the ears broken off. Wherever the fodder had been gathered, the corn sustained little or no injury; but this we apprehend was not the case generally, especially in the western counties, where the seasons are not so forward as with us. The corn crop had promised to be a most luxuriant one; and it is probable, notwithstanding this disaster, that it will still be more than an average crop. We think there is much more reason to regret the injury to the cotton and tobacco, which cannot but be very great.

The roads were rendered almost impassable, by the number of prostrate trees, and high waters, and several failures of the mails have been the consequence, on all the routes except the South Western, in which direction the storm was not so violent.

The following is from the Raleigh Register:

"We had the most violent storm of Wind and Rain on Saturday last that has been known for many years. It blew and rained incessantly on that day, and through the greater part of the night. The water courses are all flooded, and several Mills and Bridges have been carried away, a number of Trees and Chimneys blown down, and it is apprehended that great injury has been done to the crops of Corn and Cotton, by being drowned, prostrated and in many instances, torn to pieces. We have heard of a good deal of Wheat, which had been stacked in the fields, being entirely carried off by the high floods. And we fear much mischief has been done on the sea coast. The wind was from the north.—No mail has since been received from any quarter, many of the Rivers and Creeks being impassable.

[Just as our paper was going to press, the Northern Mail due on Sunday arrived."]

We learn from Robeson, Moore, Chatham and Guilford counties, that much damage was done. But all that we have seen and heard must be trifling in comparison with the loss of lives and property that has no doubt happened at sea and on the coast.

A letter from Wilmington says, "the Storm on Saturday last was very destructive in this town and its vicinity. On the Sound, the tide rose so high that it tore all the Salt-works to pieces; in some places there is not a vestige of them to be seen. It rose so high on the wharves, that the Merchants were compelled to remove every thing to the upper rooms of their stores; the wharves in most places are blown to pieces. The Schr. Valiant has gone ashore, but will not be lost."

Other letters inform us that some of the rice fields are inundated; but the extent of the injury is not ascertained.

The rise in the Cape Fear within a few days afforded an opportunity for launching two fine large boats which were on the stocks; one belonging to Mr. John Waddill, and the other to Messrs. Hall & Johnston. The former went off in fine style on Monday afternoon, and the latter on Tuesday; they will both soon form an addition to the means of commercial intercourse between this town and Wilmington.

The Greeks.—It will be seen, on reference to the Foreign news in this paper, that measures were immediately to be taken, and perhaps even at this moment have been accomplished, to put an end to the sanguinary struggle in which this oppressed people has been so long engaged. Since England, France and Russia have determined to interfere, the result cannot be doubted.—they will bear down all opposition, and the contest must terminate; and Greece, though not free, will yet be greatly advantaged. We doubt whether she is in a situation to enjoy or maintain a free republican government, and any change must be better than the war which they are carrying on under so many disadvantages, or a return to the hard yoke of the Turks.

From the Charleston Courier.

"The Rev. John Culpeper is elected to Congress, from the District of Fayetteville, (N. C.) Mr. C. was supported as a friend of the Administration.—Gen. Barringer, re-elected from Raleigh district, was opposed by a friend of Gen. Jackson's, from an impression that he also was friendly to the administration."

The above paragraph states nothing that is not strictly true; but it is as well calculated to deceive as any statement, equally true, that we recollect to have seen. It is true that Mr. Culpeper was supported as a friend to the Administration, but he had declared that he would support Jackson or Adams, according as it might be the will of the people of the district. He was opposed by two gentlemen, who were decidedly in favor of Jackson, and who, together, received 1000 votes more than Mr. Culpeper;—so that, according to the test of the Courier, the administration is in a minority in the district, and should Mr. Culpeper support it, he will of course misrepresent the district.

Gen. Barringer, it is also true, was opposed by a friend of Jackson, and it is probable that he was voted for "under an impression that he also was friendly to the Administration;" but it is well known that he declared himself in favor of Jackson, and opposed to the Administration. We presume the election was decided on other and probably local grounds.

The election of Mr. Lewis Williams will probably be considered another triumph of the Administration; and so it may be, but we doubt it. We believe that personal attachments to Mr. Williams, respect for his talents, and gratitude for his long and faithful services, secured his election. We rejoice in the result. The State has too few men of talents and weight in the National Councils to dismiss one of them because they happen to differ on the Presidential question—a question which is not at all likely to be submitted to his decision. Situated as North Carolina is, the question should not be so much, whether their candidates for Congress are in favor of Adams or Jackson, but whether they are respectable and useful men—men who will do honor to their State, and serve their country. When this consideration shall prevail in our elections, our State will gain her proper rank among her sisters.

Counterfeiting.—This business appears to have been carried on lately to an alarming extent, especially as the counterfeits are well executed imitations of U. S. Bank Notes.—The public should be cautious in receiving notes of that Bank. A man named T. F. Asledge was lately arrested in Richmond, Va., for passing a large amount of counterfeit U. S. Bank notes of the denomination of $100 and $20. He and another man named Newbold, bought from a Mr. John T. Keeling at Norfolk, a number of negroes, and paid for them in these notes. Mr. K., as soon as he discovered the fraud, chartered a steamboat and pursued the men to Richmond, where he was so fortunate as to recover his property and apprehend one of the swindlers. It is said the other has since been arrested at Fredericksburg.

Caution.—The editor of the Delaware Watchman, in his paper of the 14th August, says: "The public are cautioned against receiving 20 dollar bills purporting to have been issued by the Branch Bank of the United States at Middletown. They are signed by Thomas Wilson, cashier, and N. Biddle, president. They have various dates and numbers, letter S. and there appears to be more red in the mixture of the paper, which gives on first view a suspicion, as they differ from the genuine U. S. Bank paper in this. The notes are well imitated and must deceive many.

Counterfeiters.—Various accounts have appeared of late of counterfeit notes of one hundred dollars and twenty dollars, on the bank of the United States. We have now the satisfaction of stating that the whole gang employed in this iniquitous business have been arrested, and are in the prison in this city, awaiting their trials. Their detection reflects the highest honor on the police of this city, who after tracking them through all their windings, for several months, succeeded at length in seizing the ringleaders, the engraver of the notes, the printer, the signers, and the principal agents in the distribution of them. We understand moreover, that in consequence of these frauds, the bank, for the security of the community, has caused new notes of one hundred dollars and twenty dollars to be issued in a superior style of workmanship, with the latest improvement in the art of engraving.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Charleston, August 23.

Yellow Fever.—One death only has been reported of this disease, within the last four days; and in most of the cases which have occurred, it has, we learn, soon yielded to medical treatment.—May we not, therefore, be allowed to hope, that its fatal influence will in a great degree be stayed, by the present cool and temperate state of the atmosphere.—*Cour.*

[Only one death has been reported in several succeeding days; we therefore trust that the above hope may be well founded.]

The Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at a special meeting, on Monday last, appointed Robert H. Cowan, Esqr. Cashier of the Wilmington Branch of said Bank, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of his late brother Col. John Cowan.—*Ral. Reg.*

Mr. Clay, in his speech at the Lexington dinner, stated that he was informed, that, when his nomination to the office of Secretary of State was acted upon in the Senate, "Gen. Jackson and every other Senator present was silent as to the imputation [of corruption] now made, no one presuming to question my honour or integrity."—This, we assert, is not the fact; for we have understood, from a source that can be relied upon, that so far from his nomination being silently acquiesced in, Mr. Branch, one of the Senators of this State, openly opposed it on the floor of the Senate; and that the friends of the Administration, rather than incur the danger of an investigation of the circumstances, upon which the charge of corruption was founded, suffered his remarks to pass unanswered. We think it a duty, which Mr. B. owes to himself, to the friends of Gen. Jackson in the Senate, and to the public at large, to lay his speech before the people. It will then be manifest that either Mr. Clay or his informant has attempted to deceive the public. That Mr. Clay should have been misinformed relative to a circumstance, which was of such vital interest to himself & which occurred in the presence of many of his friends, is highly improbable. But we hope that Gov. Branch will place the matter beyond doubt, by laying his remarks before the public. This is a course to which he cannot reasonably object; as the injunction of secrecy has been long since removed from the transaction, and the cause of truth requires it at his hands.

Raleigh Star.

Agricultural Society.—On the 14th instant, a public meeting was held at Newbern, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for Craven county; when Gen. Durant Hatch was called to the Chair, and George Wilson, Esq. appointed Secretary. Wright C. Stanly, Esq. addressed the meeting upon the great advantages resulting from the establishment of Agricultural Societies. After which, a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution for the contemplated Society. The committee retired for an hour, and on their return, made a report, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers of the institution until its annual meeting in October next:

WM. GASTON, President.
RICH'D D. SPAIGHT, Vice President.
GEO. WILSON, Secretary.
JAMES G. STANLY, Treasurer.
JNO. F. BURGWYN, WRIGHT C. STANLY, ISAAC TAYLOR, WM. S. BLACKLEDGE, JER. BROWN, } Managers.

A Sign from the West.—The last Kentucky Reporter, a paper edited at Lexington, by a *nephew* of Mr. Clay, and his organ in that State, brings us an account of the *Jackson Dinner* lately had in the vicinity of Lexington, in opposition to the dinner given in the same neighborhood to Mr. Clay. The Kentucky Reporter admits that there were between *two and three thousand* at this Jackson dinner. Among those present, were the Governor and Lieut. Governor, Wm. T. Barry, late Lieut. Governor, Judge Shannon, Hon. Thomas P. Moore, Judge Haggin, and John Pope, Esqr. formerly a member of the Senate of the United States, and *brother-in-law* to John Quincy Adams. Mr. Pope and Mr. Barry addressed the company. It will be recollected that Mr. Clay's *friends* did not pretend that there were more than *one thousand* at his dinner.

Balt. Repub.

A load of Cotton (eight bags) of the present year's growth, from one of the plantations of Paul Fitzsimons, Esq. of this state, was received at Augusta, on the 20th inst. It is stated to be of very superior quality, handsomely packed in square bales. Eleven and a half cents, cash, was offered and refused for it.—*Charleston Courier.*

Happiness.—The greatest of all plagues, is the plague of common sense. The fool is happy in his ignorance, and the enthusiast in his dream; the lover in his mistress; and the coxcomb in himself. But what is to become of the poor man, who has too much discernment to be deluded into happiness, and is too wise to enjoy the blessings of vanity or folly?

By this Morning's Mail.

New York, August 24.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships Manchester and Wm. Thompson from Liverpool, and the Edward Bonaffe from Havre, we have received London papers to the 14th July, and Paris and Havre dates to the 15th and 17th.

The English Ministry is at last settled, by making the following changes:

His Grace the Duke of Portland resigns the office of Privy Seal, but retains his seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Carlisle leaves the Woods and Forests, and succeeds the Duke of Portland as Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds Lord Carlisle as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, keeping his seat in the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Dudley and Ward remains at the Foreign Office; and consequently,

Mr. Canning continues First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, will displace Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the Under Secretaries of State at the Home office.

There will be no immediate change in the Vice Regal Government of Ireland. The Marquis of Wellesley, it is understood, remains at the Castle till the end of the year, when, in all probability, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Anglesea.

Since the reduction of discounts by the Bank of England, the transactions of the market for Colonial and foreign produce have gradually assumed a better appearance. The advance in prices does not amount to much, but sales are effected without difficulty, and the merchants and the brokers are in far better spirits.—*Liverpool paper.*

The treaty concerning the mediation in favor of the Greeks is authentic, as it is published both in the French and English papers—and as the Censure is now in full force, as to the former, it would have inhibited the publication of such a document, if not genuine. The London Courier of 12th July treats of it, moreover, as an unquestionable instrument. Viewing it as such, we cannot but think christian and civilized Europe is wanting to herself—wanting to the high duties which, speaking as she does in the names of humanity, religious knowledge, and liberty, that station imposes upon her, in proposing for the Greeks such abject terms of pacification with the Porte—tribute, nominal sovereignty, and real dependence, a veto by the Turks upon the choice by the Greeks of their own rulers: all this is positive insult, and wrong—done, too, to Greeks—struggling for freedom and faith—in favor of brutal and degraded infidels.

This treaty is published at length in the N. York papers, as copied from those of London and Paris. It is between England, France, and Russia, and provides that the contracting powers will immediately offer their mediation between the contending powers, and demand an immediate Armistice; that "the arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following bases:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior Lord, and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute, the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice." To separate the two nations, it is to be provided that the Greeks shall enter upon the possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent or in the isles of Greece, for which they shall indemnify the former proprietors. The Allies disclaim any intention to "seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain."

This is the substance of the treaty; but, appended to it, is an 'additional and secret article,' providing, that in case the Porte do not accept the proposed mediation within one month, the Allies will proceed to form commercial relations with the Greeks, and that if the Armistice be not acceded to by the contending powers, the allies will use all their combined means in effecting that object, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities.

Viena, June 20.

News from Constantinople has been received here by way of Bucharest, according to which there had been an action off Mitylene, between the Turkish and Russian fleets—it continued two days, and the Turks suffered very severely.

DIED,

In this town on the 26th inst., Mr. ANTONY DOHERTY, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 36 years.

In Caswell county, on the 15th instant, in the 38th year of his age, Gen. ARCHIMIDES DONOHO, of bilious fever, of six days duration. The deceased was an officer in the U. States' army during the late war, and served with fidelity and credit in the south.

Another Patriot of the Revolution gone!—At his seat in the county of Surry, on the 11th instant, Col. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, (father of the Hon. Lewis Williams,) in the eightieth year of his age. Col. Williams was a native of Hanover county, Virginia, from whence at an early period he emigrated to this State, and finally settled in Surry county, where he resided between fifty and sixty years. He was a Patriot of the Revolution, few men having taken a more decided and active interest than he did in that eventful contest.

At Rocky Hill, (Connecticut,) Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 64 years. The circumstances of his death are somewhat singular. He had a troublesome corn on one of his toes, and to cure it, cut it off with a chisel, and took cold in it soon after, which produced inflammation—mortification ensued, and he died in four days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales $8 50 a $9 00. Bacon 8½ a 9. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 50. Flour, super. 4 a $4 50. Iron, 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a 10. Shot, bag, 275. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8 a 10. prime 10½ a 11. Salt, Liver. 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 25 to 3 50. Whiskey, 37½ a 40. Wheat, 75 pr. bushel.

Note Lost.

ON or about the 1st day of May last, the Subscriber lost a Note given by Charles A. Tuten, for the sum of $211 23, dated the 20th of March, 1827, and payable four months after date. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said Note.

DANIEL J. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25. 34-3t

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, who have bestowed such a liberal share of patronage on their Offices, that they have removed the one in this town to the North East Corner of Market Square, adjoining Mrs. Shackelford's Millinery Store, where, as usual, customers will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, August 30.

MANAGERS' OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE & RALEIGH, N. C.

YESTERDAY was drawn the Rhode Island Lottery, *7th Class.*

HIGHEST PRIZES.

☞ 6,000 Dollars,		☞ 1,000 Dollars,	
2,000 Dollars,		1,000 Dollars,	
1,200 Dollars,		5 of	400 Dollars,
1,103 Dollars,		10 of	250 Dollars,
10 of 100 Dollars,	&c. &c. &c.		

All distributed in a few minutes.

Tickets $3, *Halves* $1 50, *Quarters* 75 *cents.*

New York Consolidated Lottery,

No. 6, for 1827, to be drawn on Next Wednesday.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

☞ 20,000 Dollars,		10 of	1,000 Dollars,
7,000 Dollars,		10 of	500 Dollars,
4,000 Dollars,		30 of	150 Dollars,
3,000 Dollars,		46 of	80 Dollars,
1,600 Dollars,		92 of	40 Dollars,
1,224 Dollars,		1150 of	16 &c. &c.

Tickets $7, *Halves* $3 50, *Quarters* $1 75.

Yates & McIntyre's Office,

North East Corner of Market Square, *Fayetteville.*

☞Orders promptly attended to.

The Drawing

Of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 31st Class is received. The following were drawn in the order stated:

45—52—34—38—33—19—9—10.

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers.*

Announcement of the Drawing.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET ST.
Baltimore, August 6, 1827.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on Wednesday, the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10	prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10	prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10	prizes of	500	is	5,000
20	prizes of	200	is	4,000
20	prizes of	100	is	2,000
40	prizes of	50	is	2,000
100	prizes of	20	is	2,000
150	prizes of	10	is	1,500
500	prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000	prizes of	4	is	36,000
9662	prizes, amounting to			$114,000

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, $5, *Halves,* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25, *Eighths* 62½ *cents.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore, August 6 1827. *Baltimore.*

POETRY.

CUPID'S WARNING.

Take heed! take heed!
They will go with speed,
For I've just now strung my bow;
My quiver is full,
And if oft I pull,
Some arrow may hit, you know,
You know, you know,
Some arrow may hit, you know.

"O, pull away,"
Did the maiden say,
"For who is the coward to mind
A shaft that's flung,
By a boy so young,
When both of his eyes are blind?"

The bow he drew,
And his arrow flew—
Till the maid was heard to cry
"O! take this dart
From my aching heart,
Dear Cupid, or else I die!
I die, I die,
Dear Cupid, or else I die!"

He said, and smil'd,
"I am but a *child*,
And should have no skill to find,
E'en with both my eyes,
Where the dart now lies,
Then you see, fair maid, I'm *blind*,
I'm blind, I'm blind,
You see fair maid, I'm blind,

But, pray be calm,
And I'll name a balm,
Prepared by an older hand,
That I'm told is sure
Those wounds to cure,—
'Tis Hymen applies the band!
The band, the band,
'Tis Hymen applies the band.

"Now, I must not stay,
But must haste away,
For my mother has bid me try
These fluttering things,
My dazzling wings,
Which she tells me were made to fly,
To fly, to fly,
Which she tells me were made to fly."

"He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral lip admires,
Or for star-like eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fires;
As old Time makes these decay,
So his flames must wast away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle never-dying fires.
Where these are not I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes."

To Rent,

The Dwelling &c. adjoining the residence of the Subscriber, Rowan street—this Street, as regards health and pleasantness of situation is acknowledged one of the most eligible in town. For terms apply to L. FITZHARRIS,
Agent for Mary B. Tams.
August 22, 1827. 33tf.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS *David O. La Rue* and *James T. Gilliam* having entered into a copartnership under the firm of *La Rue & Gilliam*, offer to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, their services as Physicians and Surgeons. Unless professionally engaged, they may at all times be found at their office in Bow-street, well known as the old Post Office, and opposite to the office of Doct. Benjamin Robinson.
Fayetteville, July 5th, 1827.—27tf.

Doct. J. T. Gilliam

Begs leave to return his acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and in connecting himself with a Physician of acknowledged worth, talents, learning, and skill, he feels a large increase of confidence in again tendering his professional services to the community.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.
The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.
Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,		$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet	per do.	10
French	per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
Green Street.

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz. Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.
L. FITZHARRIS.
July 18, 1827. 28tf.

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or approved credit,
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
☞Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.
June 7. 22tf.

Hat Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store one door west of the Cape Fear Bank, intends keeping on hand a large and extensive assortment of Fayetteville and Northern manufactured *HATS*, which he will dispose of on as liberal terms as can be obtained in North Carolina, at wholesale or retail. As he carries on the manufacturing business, all orders will be promptly attended to and the work executed with neatness, durability and dispatch.
Hats exchanged or repaired on terms to suit customers.
Cash and the highest price given for all kinds of Fur and Wool. SAM'L STEEL.
Fayetteville, June 28, 1827. 25tf.

Blanks for sale.

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Whitehead & Fuller*, offer for sale at their Store in the Brick Row, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's, the following *GOODS*.

45 bags Coffee,
4 hhds and 30 bbls Sugar,
12 hhds Molasses,
4000 lbs Castings,
25 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do country Whiskey,
15 do N. E. Rum,
20 kegs cut Nails,
1300 bushels Salt,

Iron assorted, German and blistered Steel, Trace Chains, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shot, Lead, Powder, Loaf and lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, manufactured Tobacco, Shoe Thread, together with other articles in the Grocery line.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

Will receive Cotton on storage, attend to the sale and delivery of it on the most favorable terms. Their Warehouse is so situated as to be in little or no danger from fire. *July* 5.

Just landing

From on board boat *Despatch* from Wilmington:

10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Boxes and cattys imperial and gunpowder Teas, latest importations,
1 Ceroon Bengal Indigo,
12 Qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
1 Hhd. Copperas,
6 Kegs ground Ginger,
1 Bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
½ Pipe old Port Wine,
20 Bbls. American Gin,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Hamper wine Bottles,
1 Bag velvet Corks, and for sale by
HORTONS & HUTTON.

On Consignment,
4 Boxes fur Hats. *August* 16.

Stills for Sale,

And old ones repaired at short notice.

I HAVE constantly on hand, STILLS from 35 to 100 gallons each, which I will sell for cash or on credit, at my Factory in Fayetteville.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
☞Old Copper purchased.
August 2, 1827. 30-6w.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.
July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.
H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*
March 1. 8-tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., on the 31st of July, 1827, a negro man who calls his name *HARRY*, and says he belongs to Alexander Sparks, Society Hill, S. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to law in such cases made and provided.
THOMAS K. MORESY, *Jailer.*
August 9. 31-tf.

Removal.

WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand in Market Square, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of the Town House, where he will constantly keep a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.
He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.
Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c. August 9, 1827.

Bacon and Lard.

10,000 Lbs. Superior *BACON*, manufactured in Fayetteville, in quantities to suit purchasers; and *LARD* in 50lb. kegs or by the barrel, for sale—apply to
HENRY W. AYER.
April 26. 19tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.
ALSO,
Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.
H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1827.

IN consequence of the Resignation of *John B. Kelly*, Esq. County Solicitor, and *Edward L. Winslow*, Esq. Treasurer of Public Buildings for said County, *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville, requesting the attendance of the Justices of the Peace for said County, on Thursday of next term, for the purpose of supplying said vacancies.—Test;
JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk*,
27tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1827.

JOHN BRITT, vs. SARAH COX. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* printed at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against her. A true copy from the minutes.
ARCH'D McQUEEN, *C. S. C.*

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Duncan McFarland, late of Richmond County, deceased, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the house of Dugald Johnson, Esq., on Nicholson's Creek, Cumberland County, the following tracts of LAND, lying and being in said county of Cumberland, all of which being beyond seven miles from the Turnpike Bridge, on Lumber river, viz:

60 acres South West side of Deep Creek, on the Yadkin road, joining James Monroe's lands.
50 do. on Nicholson's Creek, near or joining Angus Ray's land.
100 do. north side of the Yadkin road, joining ——
50 do. on the West side of Clay Branch, joining Monroe's land.
100 do. on the North side of James creek, joining ——
50 do. on Dry Branch, joining L. Bethune's land.
50 do on the head of Gut branch, joining Peterson's land.
561 do on both sides of Flat creek, joining Monroe's lands.

Many of the above tracts are truly valuable, on the last of which is an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream, and an inexhaustable quantity of the best saw mill pine Timber, and to add to the importance of the situation, it is within a short distance of Lower Little river, on which lumber may be rafted down to Cape Fear. Persons wishing further information, may apply to Dugald Johnson, Esq., who lives in the neighbourhood and is well acquainted with the above tracts. Terms (which will be accommodating) will be made known on the day of sale.
D. McLAURIN,
Surviving qualified Executor.
Near Laurel Hill, N. C., June 7, 1827. 23 t3d A.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞The sale of the above *LANDS* is postponed to the *First Monday in October next.*
D. McLAURIN.
August 16. 32-ts.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, 8000 lbs. of BACON—prime. [June 14—23tf.

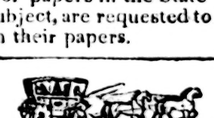
Coach Making.

HAVING taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Allen, next door to the Post Office, on Bow street, I intend carrying on the *Coach and Gig Making and Repairing*. ☞Orders will be promptly attended to and work executed with neatness and despatch. ZECHARIAH THIGPEN.
Fayetteville, April 26. 16tf.
☞One elegant Stick Gig for sale cheap for cash.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, for sale low. WILLIAMS & FENN.
May 17. 19tf.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.
The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.
The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.
JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.
All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.



THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.
Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.
The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.
The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.
The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.
THE PROPRIETORS.
May 1827. 18-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.
Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Insurance against Fire.

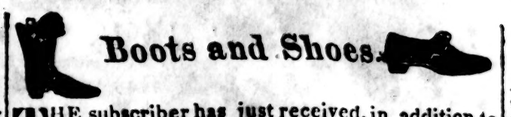
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy-five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.
H. G. NELSON.
N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.
October 25. 90tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.
Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

CLOTHS & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
—— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,
Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.
H. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C, Sept. 14, 1826. 83-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of & Co., of Fayetteville, are requested to the same with Mr. John Lippitt, who ized to receive the same and grant dis
H. BRADY
By WM. B.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1827. Surviving

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wi or five weeks since, a dark mula CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, ab ches in height, and stoutly built. Charles in January, 1826; he has wr Carpenters most of the time since. H ly owned by Mr. Louis Headle, of M Beaufort county, 15 miles below Nort on Pamplico.
We have some cause to suspect th joined some runaways belonging eith or Wake county.
We will give Twenty Dollars for h and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on ly lodged in any Jail in the State.
C. & P.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—18-tf

Lafayette H

FAYETTEVIL

THE public are respectfully in consequence of the recent dea ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has in the management of the Lafayette sumed the superintendence of it.
This new and spacious building (w purposely erected at great expense, now in complete order for the recepti modation of

Travellers and Boa

Besides the advantage of a number *single Beds, Five places and Bells*, the several *handsome Drawing Rooms* an particularly suited for the private acc *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boa without lodging can be accommodated

THE FURNITURE and B are of the best quality and entirely n Bed is supplied with a Moschete Net ROOMS are attached to the House, water from the Haymount Aqueduct, richly supplied with a variety of the c recently selected for it in the Northern experienced judge. LARGE STABL niently placed in the rear.
The Subscriber is determined to House in the most genteel manner, shall be spared to render it every w continuation of the patronage it has s
W.
October 25.

The Subscribe

HAVE in part received their Sp *GROCERIES*, the whole of w ed to arrive during the present wee will be able to offer as choice an asso ceries and on as good terms as ever market. Their Stock will consist in lowing articles, viz.
100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superio nette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavo
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do do Cette
1 do do do L. P. Teneriffe
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
¼ do Corsica
75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N
1 case Imperial } Te
1 do Cannister Gunpowder }
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great v articles in their line.
HORTONS &
May 17, 1827.

For sale by Willkin

75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
32 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.
May 10.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully reque debted to him in any shape, to ate payment. The great indulgence tended, with other circumstances, ma ry to have recourse to legal steps, in against those neglecting to comply w
Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to co discharges on account of H. C.
September 27, 1826.

C. & P. MALLE

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND F

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted German, Cast, English, and A CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens ders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon box
Together with their usual sup
GROCERIES, WINES, and DRY GOODS, HARDWARE LERY, which, with a large and sortment of CROCKERY AN WARE, makes their stock unu plete.
☞Country Merchants and others call and examine. Country Produce prices will be received in payment.
ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey,
800 do Apple Brand
Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

The U. S. Review & Literary

No. IX.—AUGUST, 1827.

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